

- (iv) A special provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is available per district per annum for meeting local needs of SC/ST students under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Shortage of electricity in Maharashtra

*268. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of electricity in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the quantum of load shedding; and

(c) the possible steps/solutions the State and Central Governments are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SHUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir, Maharashtra has been facing energy as well as peak shortage. During the month of November, 2006, the average energy shortage in Maharashtra was 22.1% and the peak shortage was 25.2%.

(b) According to Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited (MSETCL), the load shedding in Maharashtra has been in the range of 3,500 to 4,500 MW.

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the State Government/State power utility concerned, which decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/areas in the States. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Government by way of generation capacity addition and establishment of bulk transmission system in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

The following steps/measures have been taken by the Central and State Government to mitigate shortage of electricity in Maharashtra:

- Allocation of power from new Central Generating Stations (CGSs).
- Allocation of power from unallocated power of CGSs.
- Supply of power from RRGPLL Dabhol Project.
- Supply of power from Kayamkulam GBS in Southern Region.
- Bilateral power purchase from other sources.
- Addition of generating capacity in the State Sector.

- Renovation & Modernisation of old and ageing units.
- Purchase of power from Captive Power Plants.

Rural electrification targets in Tenth Five Year Plan

†*269. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target laid down for rural electrification in the Tenth Five Year Plan and the target achieved so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some States 80 per cent houses have no accessibility of electricity as on date;

(c) the funds allocated to different States for rural electrification in the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the funds utilized out of the funds allocated to different States?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Tenth Plan proposed to cover all 62000 un-electrified villages that can be electrified through grid extension. During mid-appraisal, further surveys revealed that number of un-electrified villages is over 1.25 lakh. Keeping in view slow implementation of prevailing rural electrification schemes by the States, to provide major thrust to complete the task in a time-bound manner, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in 2005-06 wherein a target of electrifying 50000 villages was set for the last two years of Tenth Five Year Plan taking into account the fund availability and other implementation factors.

So far electrification of 31672 un-electrified villages has been completed of which 22731 have been achieved in the last two years and works in 31706 villages are in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per 2001 Census, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal have 80% and more households which do not have accessibility to electricity.

(c) The fund allocated to different States for rural electrification in the Tenth Five Year Plan is at Statement-I, Statement-II, Statement-III and Statement-IV (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.